VOLUME I.

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The virgin May, young, coy and blushing, trips

Along the fields with downcast, modest eyes-And looking round her with a sweet surprise, Smiles to behold the delicate green tips Of tender leaves, and buds that ope their lips To the moist kisses of the amorous air, Whose rival is the bee. Oh, false and fair ! To yield your honey-dew to wanton sips! The sky is angry with ungrateful May, That she her blooming favors thus bestows-And so keen darts from misty quiver throws ; And the Spring's darling weeps the more away, Capricious nymph! At eve no more she plains; For other, flattering airs, come whispering softer

strains! 11. The birds sing cherily, the streamlets shout As if in echo-tones are all around-The air is filled with one pervading sound Of meriment. Bright creatures flit about-Slight spears of emerald glitter from the ground And frequent flowers, like belows of bloom, are found And, from the invisible army of fair things, Floats a low murmur like a distant sea!

There the clarions of the insect-kings Marshal their busy cohorts on the lex. Life, life in action-'t is music, all-From the enlivening cry of children free To the swift dash of waters as they fall; Released by thre, oh Spring, to glad, wild liberty !

THE FATHER; AN INSTRUCTIVE SKETCH.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverses fortune. Frequent and sudden as they have ase whom it is their duty to assist and cheer. "I have lost my whole fortune;" said a mer-

iant, as he returned one evening to his home, "we day there is nothing I can call my own." Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still bright sun. And it affords me the highest those active hands and loving hearts."

th again."
"I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly har years old, "I will not have any new things ought, and I shall seil my great doll."

The heart of the hasband and father, which had

id his nightly prayer was like a song of praise. mistress of the mansion shed no tear. " Pay ry debt, saul she, " let no one suffer through , and we may yet be bappy."

ny of his wife nurtured as she had been in wealth, and efficiency which his daughters soon acquired der her training.

usehold and also assisted the younger children. the General Administration, is the same old sides they executed various works, which they id learned as accomplishments, but which they and could be disposed of to advantage. They abroidered with tast; some of the ornamental John Adams, during the years 1798 and 1799. arts of female apparel, which were readily sold to

merchant in the city. arket, in the east that conveyed the vegetables : ey platted straw, they painted maps, they ex-ented plain recelle work. Every one was at her

I never enjoyed such health before,' said the And I never was as happy before,' said the

*We never knew how many things we could do,

hen we live! in the great house,' said the children, and we love each other a great deal better here. ou call us your little bees. 'Yes,' replied the father, 'and you make just

ch honey arthe heart loves to feed one Economy as well as industry was strictly ob-Nothing unnecesrved-Nothing was wasted. ry was purchased. The eldest daughter bee assistant teacher in a distinguished female minary, and the second took her place, as in-

ructress to the family.

The little dwelling which had always been kept ing trees were replanted around it. The merst was happier under his wood hine covered

his snowy drawing-room. We are now thriving and prosperous,' said he, hall we now return to the city?

"Ob, no, no, was the unanimous reply "Let us remain,' said the wife, 'where we hav nd health and contentment." "Father,' said the youngest, 'all we ope you are not going to be rich again ; for then, dded, 'we little ones were shut up in the ursery, and did not see much of you or w we all live together, and sister who loves us,

aches us, and we learn to be industrious and We were some of us happy when we were h, and did not work-So, father please not be rich man any more."-Mrs. Sigourney.

nment is most beautiful in its structure, and beevolent in its operations. It is a transcript of ne government of God. It is supported by the refoundest researches of philosophy, by the subliest teachings of religion the purest piety the deep-it virtue, the firmest faith, the brightest hope, the host expansive character. It gives us each the of all. Each man is estimated a unit, the n of which makes up the whole. What is the tht of one is the right of all. It confers no ties; it bestows no immunities. It makes each After thus declaring himself against "State soverall of foreigners. Under General Washington, may, by a continuance in well doing, rise to ecentre of glory and honor. Merit is the only to the rich and well born," in exclusion of "the Adams came into office the first and well born," in exclusion of "the Adams came into office the first and well born," in exclusion of "the Adams came into office the first and well born," in exclusion of "the Adams came into office the first and well born, the first and well born, the first and the nue to success. And the sons and daughters the rich, by the neglect of virtue, by indulgence vice, will sink into merited insignificance.

It needs only to be understood in theory and adopt- State laws, ed in practice, by a people qualified to test its qualities, to secure the admiration and support of every philanthropist throughout the world. Rev. W. S. Balsh.

THE LAST CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND .- A CEItain whig of our acquaitance undertook to take a drink of "hard cider" in the dark the other night, and got hold of a bottle of Stephen's writing fluid; he never discoved his mistake till his friends observing him in the morning so confounded blue, asked him if the Presidential election was over .-Baltimore Post.

RETTRNING ENERGY .- Dr Kitchiner, to show how the strength of man may be diminished by indulging indolence, mentions the following ludicrous fact :- "Meeting a gentlemen who had lately returned from India, to my enquiry after his health, he replied, ' Why, better-better thank ye; I think I begin to feel some symptoms of a little British energy. Do you know that the day before yesterwas in such high spirits, and left an strong, that I actually put on one of my stockings by myself. ' ''- Traveller's Oracle.

SPEECH of the Hon. C. P. Van Ness. delivered at the late Democratic Convention at Woodstock, Vt.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.

It is a long time since I have had the pleasure een in our country, it is important that young fe-ales should possess some employment, by which Republicans of this State, and it has not deen with-You will preceive, my fi ey might obtain a livelihood in case they should our some sacrifice that I have been able to appear reduced to the necessity of supporting them- among you at this time. After travelling with ives. When the families are anexpectedly re- the atmost rapidity, I returned from the South only seed from alluence to poverty, how pitiful and on Friday night last, found my family unwell, ntemptible it is, to see the mother desponding or was with them but two days, and led them to the pless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass care of a kind Providence, and some friendly neighbors, in order to come here and to mingle my feelings with yours upon this deension.

It is now thirty-six years since I commence in no longer keep our carriage. We must leave my exertions in the great cause which has brought is large house. The chi dren can no longer go to us together this day, and I have, at different times pensive schools. Yesterday I was a rich man, seen dark days, but, thank God, they have generally been followed by the cheering rays of a ch in each other and our children. Money may faction to recognize many now present of those who have labored with me, side by side, and remained faithful, through fair and through foul "Dear father," said the children, "do not look weather, through good and through evil report, and sober. We will help you to get a living." "What can you do, poor flyings?" said be
"You shall see, you shall see," am wered sevral cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been and gone to their long eternal home, but there are, the most sincere attachment and gratitude. Others school for sothing. How can the father of eight doubtless, present, the sons of a portion of those, nildren be poor. We shall work and make you who are animated by the spirit of their fathers, and towards whom, as such, I entertain the same

n't within his bosom live a stone, was lifted up. modern pretenders and apostates, have been ralsweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, lied and united, and threaten us with a new and formidable attack. Let us then duce more buckle He left his stately house. The servants were on our armour, and prepare to defend to the last smissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpet and extremity, the citadel of liberty creeted by our miture were sold, and she who had so long been fathers, and bequeathed to us with the solemn injunction to preserve it unimpaired for our posterity.

The principles which divide the two parties are Its rented a neat cottage and a small place of the same now as formerly. The party supporting ound, a few miles from the city. With the aid the present Administration of the General Government. his sons he cultivated vegetables for the market. erument is the same party which elevated Mr Jefe viewed with delight and astonishment the econ- ferson to the Presidency in the year 1800, and sustained his principles. It is the same party which supported Mr Madison, and defended the measures of his Administration in 1812, '13 and'14. The eldest one assisted her in the work of the On the other hand, the party which now oppose eral party which was founded by Alexander Hamilton, and which upheld and supported the odious aristocratic measures of the Administration of aristocratic measures of the

The Republican or Democratic party has no conly preserved its principles unchanged, but also They cultivated flowers, and sent boquets to its name. It has never practiced deception, nor sought cohecalment, but has always come before the country with full and open ayowal of its princip'es and objects. The opposition party has passost busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a ed through several changes of name, and has made various attempts to rise upon new and assumed grounds and pretexts. It was originally called the Federal party, but its members afterwards assumed the appelation of Federal Republicans. then Washington Republicans, next National Republicans, then Whigs, next Democratic Whigs, and finally Jeffersonian Democrats.

It ought to be particularly observed that course pursued by the federal party in this State, in claiming to be the real Jeffersonian Democrats. carries with it two distinct and important admis sions. Fast, it amounts to a confession that the Democratic principles proclaimed and acted upon by Jefferson are right and consequently, that the opposite doctrines should be rejected as being rong. Secondly, it confirms what we have steadily declared, that the two parties are divided upon the old grounds of Republican and Federal, since sat, they were soon able to beautify. Its con- if each claims to be the Republican or Democratiuction was improved, and the vines and flow- party, and charges the other with being the federal party, both necessarily admit that those are the two existing parties. Considering the subject uparch, in a Summer's evening, than he had been on this ground, the whole dispute between us as our opponents is reduced to a single question of fact, and that is, which of the two parties is actually the Democratic, and which the Federal garry

In short it is a mere question of identity.

I have already—said that General Hamilton was the founder of the Federal party, and I will now show you what his doctrines were. As a men ber of the convention to forms a constitution of Goverament for these States, he acted a conspicious part, and in a speech delivered by him in that Convention on the 19th of June 1787, we find the following passages:-

"My situation is disagreeable, but it would be criminal not to come forward on a question of such magnitude. I have well considered the subject, and am convinced that no amendment of the confederation can answer the purpose of amendment of the confederation can assert the purpose of a good government, so long as State Sogereignties do, in any shape, exist," * * * "I believe the British Government forms the best made the world ever produced—It is said with as to be anattainable, but if it were once formed it would maintain itself. All communities divide the meetics into the few and the many. The first are the rich and well form, the other the mans of the people. The voice of the people has been said to be the voice of God, but is it not true in point of fact. The people are turbulent and changing they seldom judge or determine right. Give therefore to the first class (the rich and well bonn) a distinct and permanent share in the Government. Can a Bemocratic Assembly who annually revolve in the mass of the propole, be supposed stradily to pursue the public good! Nothing but a permanent body can check the improdence of Democracy. Their turbulent and uncontroling disposition requires checks."

After thus declaring himself against "State rove.

thers mass of the people,' and asserting that "the people may be made and changing, and that they sell had at that time, objected against the emigration things more changed than the things themselves that though our old opponents have given up

"The distinction of poor and rich is as necessary in States "The distinction of poor and rich is as necessary in States of considerable extent, as labor and good government; the poor are destined to labor, and the rich by the advantages of education, independence and leisure, are qualified for superior stations. The natural aristocracy should receive its natural and just weight in society, by giving it a regal power to appeal to against the modiness of the people," * * The people of all nations are divided into two sorts the Gentlemee, and the Simplemen a word which is hore need to simple comthe Simplemen, a word which is here used to signify com-mon people, or laborers, husbandmen, mechanics &c.; and the Gentlemen will—ordiarily be richer and born of more noted lamilles."

"AT I should undertake to say that there never was a "it is notify intertact to say that there never was a good Government in the world, that did not consist of the three species, monarchy, aristociary and democracy, I think I may make it good." * "I shall show in another place, that a nomitty or gentry, in a popular government, not overbalancing it, is the very life and sout of it."

I will here add an extract of a letter from that distinguished patriot, John Langdon, of New Hampshire, addressed to General Samuel Ringold, be convinced that the people of America would not be happy without an hereditary Chief Magis-trate and Senate, or at least for life." This it In addition to all this we have lately will be seen, was whilst Mr Adams was Presi-

thority, therefore you are not Gentlemen but Simand I was brought up on a farm, and amougst far- | Act, he declared that the bill was intended to pre-

Hamilton and Mr. Adams, and as soon as Gen. amoung us, with the brute creation.

Washington retired from the Government, they Our opponents, in assuming the name of whigs, both unconstitutional and inexpedient. A schism in the cabinet of General Washington was the con-sequence, and Mr. Jefferson retired from the Department of State, and went into private life.

lished correspondence.

"We may say with truth and meaning, that govern "We may say with truth and meaning, that government are more or less republican, as they have more or less, the clement of popular election and control in their con-position; and believing, as I do, that the most of the citizens is the safest depository of their own rights, I as a friend to that composition of generoment, which ha in it the most of this ingredient,"

The true foundation of Phonddlean Covernment is the "The true commenced is reposition to everiment is the equal right of every citizen, in this person and property and in their management. Try by this, as a tally, every provision of our constitution, and we if it hangs directly on the will of the people. Let every man who fights on pays, exercise his just and equal right in the elections." And again :

"Ours, (the object of the republican party) on the contrary, was to maintain the will of the majority of the convention, and of the people them-We believed with them, that man was a rational animal, endowed by nature with rights, and with an innate sense of justice; and that he could be restrained from wrong and protected in right, by moderate powers, confided to pursons of his own choice, and held to their duties by dependence on his own will. We believed that the complicated organization of kings, nobles, and priests, was not the wises? nor liest to effect the appliness of associated man,; that wisdom and earnings of industry they were meant to protect and, by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to sufferance. We believed that men enjoying in ease and security the full froits of their industry, enlisted by all their interests on the side of law and order, habituated to think for themselves, and follow their reason as their guide, would be more easily and safely governed, than with minds nourished in error, and vitiated and debased as in Europe, by ignorance, indigence and oppression. The cherishment of the people then as our principle, the fear and distrust of them,

that of the other party.

In the philanthropic and consoling faith of a true emocrat, Mr. Jefferson lived and died. But ten days before his death, in reference to the Declara-

tion of Independence and its fruits, he said : 'May it be to the world, what I believe it wil e (to some parts somet, to others later, but finally all) the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and super-stition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and blessings and security of seif government. That form which we have substituted, re stores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening to the rights of mar. spread of the light of science has already lad open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a facurite few boole land spaces t, reads

to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God. Now we have the distinctive characters of the original parties, and we will see which of the two present parties compares with the old federal, and which with the old republican party.

The great and Saverite measure of General Hamilton and the federalists was a National Bank; and the Administration is strenuously contending for the same object. Mr. Jefferson and his friends year? Would it not be supposed that it was do were opposed to such an institution, and the friends of the present Administration make the

same opposition now. fourteen years. Rufus King, our minister to Fing-

PRING SONNETS-BY PARK BENJAMIN. | feetly compatible with the sublime principles of life, and that the Governors of the States should of which several of them bingered out their exis-Christianity, or so directly calculated to promote the appointed by the General Government, and the happiness of all mankind, as a democracy.— have an absolute negative in the passage of all fold. When Mr. Jefferson came in, the law of respectively. It may also be proper to explain to you the principles avowed by John Adams, the federal Presisince then been received here, and in a reasonable and that they now look to "a single and splendid ciples avowed by John Adams, the federal Presistance then been received here, and in a reasonable and that they now look to "a single and splendid small keep its own money; and, secondly, that is dent of the United States from 1797 to 1801, and take admitted to the rights of citizenship. The government of an aristocracy founded on banks shall be collected, and paid out, after a certain who was superseded by Mr Jefferson. In a work opposition party are always contending against and other moneyed corporations, which would be to them the next best blessing to the monarchy of their first aim; and perhaps the surest stepping ciations, for the purpose of creating an influence stone to it." against the naturalization of foreigners under any

circumstances. It has been shown that Hamilton and Adams both wanted to degrade the common and laboring classes of the people, by excluding the autrom the privileges to be enjoyed by the 'rich and well born,' and by the 'gentlemen.' Consequently the great body of the people were generally spoken of with contempt, and designated by the appellation of The same course is pursued by the opposition of the present day. When the President of the United States arrived at Saratoga last summer. he was escorted into the place by a large concourse of people, the most of whom were farmers. The opposition papers, with a view of degrading the character of the procession, asserted that it was chiefly made up of persons who rode in wagons of Maryland, under date of the 10th of October, without springs! When he passed down Lake 1800: "In the conversation held between Mr Ad- | Champlain and landed at Burlington for an hour or ams, Mr Taylor, and myself, Mr Adams certainly two where a great number of Verment farmers expressed himself (as far as my memory serves and mechanics were assembled to shake hands with me) in the very words mentioned in your letter, that is to say, that he hoped or expected to see the day when Mr Taylor, and his friend Mr Giles would thus maintaing that in any other sense it was not respectable. Or, in plain federal language, that

In addition to all this we have lately witnessed the instance of a man in the Senate of the State of New York, who professed to be a republican, and You will preceive, my friends, that Mr Adams spoke well of the people, for the greater part of includes under the denomination of Simplemen, the farmers and mechanics. According to his autrage of the spoke well of the people, for the greater part of includes under the denomination of Simplemen, the farmers and mechanics. According to his autrage of the spoke well of the people, for the greater part of includes under the denomination of Simplemen, the life, but who, after having deserted from his party, and joined the ranks of the opposition. thought he could give no greater proof of the sinplemen.—How he would rank me, were he now certify of his conversion, nor do any thing more living—whether among the Gentlemen or the Simplemen-I cannot say. Probably however, the to attack and abuse the common people. Accordime as yourselves, since my father was a farmer, lingly in the debate upon the New York Registry mers, though I afterwards became a lawyer. But vent "Sailors, Soldiers, Irishmen, and other cottle, so far as I may be penitted to have a choice in from voting." Thus ranking those who were honthe matter, it is to remain a simpleman with you. orably serving their country, and the unfortunate Such were the doctrines and plans of General and persecuted trishmen who had sought an asylum

took rapid strides towards carrying them into exe- are endervoring to fix upon us the appellation of cution; adeed the former as Secretary of the Treas- | Tories. If we look at the sense in which these ary, during the administration of General Washington, was covertly, through the establishment of a National Bank, and the funding system, laying Tories constitute the higher and richer classes of his foundation for future operations. It was to these first anti-republican acts, especially to a great Bank, that Mr. Jefferson opposed himself, as being people. The tories, torcall tientselves the friends good government, and Conservatives, charge the Whigs with being Rediculs and De-

Now, is it not a notorious fact that in the United Here then we have a view of the principles of Mr. Jefferson, who may be considered as the first and great head of the dem- to be the exclusive friends of order and good govocratic party of this country, are contained in the crument, and also call themselves Conservatives;

Declaration of Independenc, which was drawn up while at the same time twey stigmatize the supporby him, and were also proclaimed in his mangu-ters of the Administration as Loca-Faco, Ranicula and Destructives? That the opposition party actually have more wealth at their command than But we may obtain a still further view of their our party, cannot be doubted. I mean, at least, or that wh manded or appropriated at pleasure, for the accomplishment of any end, whether for good or for evil A great majority of the merchants and shop-keepers, and all, or nearly so, of the brokers and specdators, are with the opposition. Indeed that party. throughout the United States, is principally made up of these classes, together with their clerks, and all others under their control. The party in favor of the Administration is almost altogether composed of farmers, mechanics, and laisting men And no one will deny that axteng the firmers and mechanics, especially the former, there exists a great deal of solid and permanent wealth; though does not make the show, nor is it, of that active and convertible character, by which the kind of wealth in the hands of the other classes ment oned distinguished. But as to real honesty, fair dealing, and disinterested patriotism, what importial and sensible person will say that the classe first described possess tithe of them, as compared with the great body of the yeomanry and working men of the country !

It should by no means be forgotten that with il opposition party, and their means as just described, e united the numerous Eanks throughout the country, and that this increases immensely the moneyer ufluence brought to hear against the government wirtue were not hereditary; that the trappings of such a machinery consumed by their expense those institutions has ever been, in any country, to foster institutions has ever been, in any country, to foster or to uphold real. Whis or Republican principles And are not the Banks, in general, closely connec ted with the merchants, brokers and speculators: In short, is it not as natural for the moneyed power and all monopolies, in every country, to lean towards aristocracy, as it is for water to run down

If it should for a moment be doubted whether the parties were respectively constituted as here ribed, let me say that there are very few who need go beyond their own immediate neighborhood in order to be relived of such doubt. Look at every city, town and village in the Unito, and it will I seen that the description of the persons composing the one porty and the other, has been correctly drawn. Who that has been in the habit of occuionally traveling, for years past, can deny that of the persons with whom he has met in the stages on board of the steam boats, and in the public houses, three-fourths, at least, have been violent and noisy opposition men? Yet the administration has been uniformly sustained, and by whom: Why, most clearly, by the mass of the people, who live by their industry, and remain at home on their farms, and in their work shops. These form the bone and muscle of the country. And if they do not waste their lungs and their time in abasing their own government, and all who differ from them in opinion, they are heard from at least once in every year, and then their " small still voice" speaking through the ballot boxes, penetrates the inmest recesses of the powers combined against them, and causes their idol gods to tremble and to totter.

I have alreaedy a'ulded to the different appellations which our opponents have at various times as sumed, and now let me ask you, my fellow citizens. what would you think, what would the world think of an individual who should change his name every for some dishonest or improper purpose? In short, would it not completely destroy his reputation? Well, if this would be so with an individual, why should it not be the same with a political qurty? And here let ne show on what Mr Jeffer on ton, five years residence had been made necessary for a foreigner to become a citizen, but when Mr. Adams came into office, the time was altered to we find these remarks: "You will find, I suppose, on revisiting our maritime States, the names of vice, wat such menter insignmentee. The non-judged or determined right, constraints in part of a constraint of the control of a constraint of the control of

In Tucker's life of Jefferson it appears that in a being the introduction of a new principle, it is a idence was altered back to five years, and the un- "through the course, of attack of the federal party

After having heard what Mr Jefferson said of the federalists, alias whigs, shortly before his death, you sha'l now learn what they have said of him even as late as the year 1834, which was after their party had passed through several of the pretended transformations. The late William Sullivan of Boston, a man of great distinction in that party, in a work published by him in the year just mentioned, says; "Jefferson has by this example and opinions done more than any other man to mislead and pervert his fellow citizens.?" succeingly calls Andrew Jackson "the genuine man of the people," and speaks of him as having ad and heart not better than Thomas Jefferson had." General Hamilton, in the same sneering manner, called Mr Jefferson "the man of the people," meaning in plain English that had as he

ras, he was just good enough for them. The editor of the Boston Courier, a leading modern whig, in his paper of the 9th of May 1824. in noticing this work of Mr. Sulivan, observes General Jackson is acting on the principle of Jefferson, and is carrying out the patriotic doctroe of that arch Jacobin to its fullest extent. We are not of the party who worship the dead or the living idol. The principles and the administration of Mr. Jefferson have done more to forment this pation than all the plagues described in the Apocatypse could do if indicted at one blow.

Now, my friends, I think you will all agree with me that I have already furnished evidence enough to satisfy any reasonable mind, that the present opposition party is nothing more nor less than the ame old federal party of Hamilton and Adams, or at least, a continuation of it upon the same grounds. And also, that the friends of the present administration constitute the party which truly respects the memory of Mr. Jefferson, and actually a theres to the principles promulgated by him. But I have still some further landmarks by which the old parties can be distinctly traced and recog-

Every State in the Union which voted for Mr. Jefferson in 1800, and every State which sustained the measures of Mr. Madison, during the glocmy years of 1813 and 1814, voted for General Jackon, and afterwards for Mr. Van Beren. This fact of itself goes for towards proving that for which I

I presume you all remember, or have heard of, the famous, or rather infamous Hartford Convention, which was held in the year 1814. It is a notorious and acknowledge fact that all the members of that convention are opposed to the present administration, and thorough going modern whigs. So, indeed are all the old war federalists, with now and then an individual exception, upon which I will say something directly. And within a few days past a federal member of Congress from Massachusetts, (Mr Saltonstall) who was on the committee in the Legislature of that State which reported the plan of the Liartford Convention, underook to defend, on the floor of the House of Rep. resentatives, the principles of that Convention, and ready witnessed, those upon which the federalists acted during the The charge that this measure will give to the these upon which the federalists acted during the war. This same Hartford Conventionist, and President a greater control over the public money of almse against the Administration and the De-

Let us come to some proceedings which have taken place in our own State. In the year 1813 foderalists obtained a majority in the House Assembly, but we still retained the great-number of the Council. A resolution was passed by the latter body, and sent to the for concurrence, which proposed that the embers of both houses should convene on a day mentioned, to offer up thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained by the American Army under General Harrison, near the Thomes, over the combined forces of the British and Indians. On the question of concurring with the Council in passing the resolution. orty-five (all the Republicans) voted in favor f it and every federalist, there being one hundred and eight war federalists (that is, for war with their own Government) I affirm that but one ever has come over to our party. I find also that thirty-three of them are now dead, but of the seventy-five living ones, every man (except the one already alluded to) is a thourough going mot-

But we have been told that we have in our parsome who have been federalistis and that, thereare the parties are not divided upon the old grounds. This is both too weak and too stale to deserve any erious netice, but as I am now open, this subject, will say a word or two in regard to this point .-The truth is that some four or five persons who had been known as federalists in this State, joined our party ten or twelve years ago, abandoning previous opinions and adopting ours ; and out some of its former opponents embrace its faith, and unite with it? Common sense and reason will say directly the reverse. Individuals will always more or less be changing from one side to another, whether it be in politics or religion, but the parties remain the same. Men may change but principles are inmutable. Mr. Jefferson could never have been elected President had not, at that day, some of the federalists turned republicans; but did his party who formerly belonged to our party, but are now united and identified with our and their o'd opponents. The difference between us is just this. We have received a few individuals who have Seen federalists, but who came to us upon our ground, and a-dopted our principles while they are acting with

as old as the constitution. The two main provisions of the Lift are, first, that the Government time, in gold and silver.

The framers of the Constitution, by inserting the provisions that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," certainly contemplated the establish-ment of what every Government in the world has—a Treasury Department. Then we find that as on as the Government was organized under the constitution, viz. on the 2d of September 1789, a aw was passed establishing such a department and law was passed estatusing so the appointment, as the 1st section provides for the appointment, as were the officers, of the Treasurer. The 4th secmong the oficers, of the Trensurer. The 4th section of the same act says: "It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the I nited States, and to distance the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, and recorded by the Register, and not otherwise." These proisions remain in full force, but the particular nauher in which the Treasurer shall keep the money has never been settled by law except that during the existence of the United States Uank a provision in the charter required the public money to be there deposited, except when the Secretary of the Trensary should otherwise direct. The bill in question provides the nears for enabling the Treasurer to perform the duty in posed open him by the act of 1789, of keeping the public money, in a manner best calculated to secure the Covernment against ses or defidentions.

With regard to the collection and dishursment of the public revenue of gold and silver, we find that Congress has the power "to commoney and regulate the value thereof." And it appears that a provision was inserted that "no State shall make any thing but gold and silver come tender in pay-ment of debts. It is clear then that the Constitation meant to establish as the legal money, and the only legal money, of the country, go d and silver coin. It appears further that the 20th section of the act passed on the litst of July 1789 for the decice of the revence, declares other the daties and fees to be collected by virtue of this net shall be received in gold and säver coin only." we see that the principles of the Independent Treasury are as old as the Constitution itself; and the bill before Congress does nothing more than to provide for carrying those principles properly inte-

I deny wholly that this bill will have any unfavorable effect upon any portion of the fair business. community. On the contrary it will have a salutary operation. The revenue of the government no: according its expenditures, the public funds will be disbursed placest as soon as received, and thus a certain quantity of specie be kept in circulation. It will have a tendency to prevent overactions by the Banks, and their conductors the speculators, which bring reactions, and, consequently, distress upon the community, besides readering business uncertain and fluctuating. But independently of all other cansiderations, it is absolutely necessary in order to guard the public treasure, which would, if not kept by Government officers, have to be de-posited in the State Panks; and what reasonable man would desire such a course in the present state of those institutions, and after the result al-

times !) is now acting as one of a central commit. as proposed, or in the Panks, the President cannot tee at Washington, to promote the election of General Harrison, and, of course, to scatter all sorts and then to be drawn for theoreth the regular channels. At the same time it is obvious that by place eing it in the banks, he could through those tutions, if he wished, avail himself of more influence than upon the other plan. The assertion which has been put forth, that the President claims the power of the ping the money instead of leaving it with Congress, and the founding of such assertion, upon the very act of recommending to Con-gress to ask their control, instead at giving it to the orrept and retten federal Banks, are too ridicalous to deceive any person of ordinary capacity.— And to cap the clanax, if I mistake not, one of the retails is of this assertion sugely concludes that our party, for this, deiseve the appellation of torics and our opponents that of Whigh, I do not mean to se endertood that all the banks are of the description just mentioned, but speak of the generality of them as managed at the present day.

But say the apposition, the Presedent is to ap-point the officers who are to keep the money. To s true he nominates them, but they are to be confract by the Senate. Just as it was in General-Washington's time. The Constitution has lodged the power of appointing a Treasurer, as well as the public others generally, with the President and Scinite, and the law of 1789, declares that the Treasurer shall keep the public money. And is it not right that the money of the Government should he kept by officers selected by, and under the control of the Covernment: Are the lank coshlers and clerks the only persons fit to be entrusted with the public fonds? Does not every individual keep, his money in his own hands, or in the hands of some person of his own choice? You might with equal propriety presume that the public officers of every department would be corrupt, as to presume it of of this something is attempted to be made. Do the keepers of the public money, since all are ap-the principles of a party become changed because pointed in the same way. The officers too, are pointed in the same way. The officers too, created by Congress, and can be abolished by them at pleasure ; so that the persons filling them are, in reality, as much the officers of Congress as of the President. And lastly, it is altogether unreasonable and gratuitous to suppose that any President would desire any other control over the pulslie funds than is regularly conferred by the laws of the country.

It will be seen by the following extract of a let-

thereby become less the republican party than be-fore? Those who throw this at us are generally men ten in the year 1803, that he thought of the same plan which is now proposed to bring the gavernment back to the principles of the Constitution :

"From a passage in the letter of the President (of the \bar{U} dopted our principles while they are acting with the great body of the feteral party, which, as we have already seen, has preserved its identity, and adhered to its old principles and prejudices.

Notwithstanding, however, that the hollowness of the pretensions of the opposition party to the principles of the pretensions of the opposition party to the principles of Democracy, may be seen—as we have now seen it—by their identity with the old federal party and their ill concealed adherence to some of the distinguishing and anti-republican doctrines of that party, yet there still remains a public fact to be noticed which alone should be considered as fattle to them. And that is, that they dire not come out and make to the people, at this time, an open & explicit avowal of their principles and objects. But I will say something more upon this point a little further on, and will now briefly examine a few of their complaints against the Administration.

The Independent Treasury Bill which it is proposed to pass, stands first on the list, and from the line and cry which has been raised from the one extremity of the Union to the other, one might at first be led to suppose that this measure involved some new and extraordinary principle, which would almost uproof the foundation of the Government, that resumts the stands of the truth is, instead of the and of the artists which is not so. The truth is, instead of the and of the artists which is any private draft or bank note, which would almost uproof the foundation of the Government, find, no roler to be able to meet a general combination of the hards against us, in a critical emergency, could we not make a beginning towards as interest and or bank note, and from the more of the complete of of the most deadly hostility existing, against the principles and form of our Constitution. The autism is no this time so